

STABLE DEVELOPMENT OF UKRAINIAN ECONOMY IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT ECOLOGICAL EDUCATION OF THE POPULATION

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Nowadays it is said a lot about ecological education of the population but in practice its condition is enormously unsatisfactory. There's a conviction that ecological upbringing is the duty of schools. Thus through ecologyization of education objects ecological mentality is formed in the children's souls and the subject of Ecology must occupy a serious place in the system of educational objects.

But at the same time we shouldn't forget that the most effective way of upbringing is the example of economic attitude to the use of the natural richness.

Only the incase of ecological culture on all levels of authority may provide the realization of adopted ecological and economic programs. Their success also depends on the social organizations, trade unions and religious communities.

Ensuring of the stable development of economy impossible without ecological education of the population which would have a positive influence on the level of ecological culture, consciousness and behavior of people in the nature.

So achieve this it is necessary to create an active program of the ecological education of the population which would provide the expansion of the certain scientific knowledge's about regularities of the development of the nature and inform about the responsibility for the conditions of the environment according to the norms of the generally acknowledged morality and legal aspects of the natural usage and the protection of the environment.

Through the means of mass media to propagate the understanding of the richness of nature not only as a source of the physical needs but also as a source for completeness of spiritual life of every person.

Constantly to inform the population about certain ecological problems of the area and about the laws of local and regional counsels to solve them. On the level of church leadership to recommend the formation among believers the persuasions of careful and economical attitude to the natural resources and personal responsibility for every action in the nature.

The culture in general and the ecological culture specifically depend on many factors, among them is one of general its ecological education.

Today the ecological education has a general place between the constituent principles the creating foundation of ecological security of Ukraine. The rise of

common level of ecological education allow to decide the most important, compound and difficult task as ecological activity of people in all spheres: energetic, industry, farming, transport, military service and the ecological of all our economics.

The main aim of ecological education is forming the ecological culture of separate person and the society on the whole, to forming skills, an ecological knowledge, an ecological mentality, and the awareness, which rest on the attitude to nature as an universal, the unique value. Ecological education on the hand must be the independent element of the universal system of education on the other hand, to play the integrative role in all systems of education.

Now, the education looks at as a continuous process during all life, which is necessary to change.

Methodical problems of ecological education take down to find the answers to the questions: why, when, whom and how to teach.

It's known, to teach is difficult and more difficult is to change the knowledge to the persuasions, but the most difficult is to achieve, that the persuasions start be norm of life. The aim of ecological education is the last in contrast to engineering or some others professional education. It's the aim of securing the knowledge.

Ecological knowledge must to serve the people not only under the time of fulfillment the professional obligations but constantly in the everyday life, on holidays at the working place. It's can only under the circumstances, when the knowledge goes to the highest form-in the habit, in the culture of behavior. The peculiarity of ecological education is its infinite.

The ecological problems can't to decide only with efforts of expert of problems, which use together and need to decide together. And for this everyone must have the minimum of ecological knowledge.

Today the ecological education look as one process that include all ages, social and professional and grouping on these principles:

- systematic and uninterrupted, that secure the organizational conditions of forming the ecological culture of person between the separate paws of education, the unity of formal and informal education of population;
- the orientation to the idea wholeness nature, the universality of relationship all nature's components and processes;
- the between disciplined approval to the forming the ecological mentality which foresee the logical connect and deepen the system of nature knowledge, the logical subordinate, the versatile knowledge, the basis aim of ecological education;
- the relationship of regional ethnography, the national and global thought, that promote the deepen understanding of ecological problems on the different levels;

- the regional ethnography principle of ecological education have to be perfect and put into base;
- the concreteness and objective of knowledge and skills;
- the connecting tighprofessional ecological knowledge with high more in general human value, synthesis of nature-education and socio-humanistic knowledge.

The knowledge, as a constituent of ecological education, which include the cognitive and active components of studies.

In the boundaries of educational upbringing it's important to organize examinational educational and knowledge excursions.

During the last years it's partly activized the tourist activity, but scales of the regional ethnography must be widened.

Because nowadays there're a lot of those who know more about exotic of the overseas areas then about peculiarities of the native land. It you really love your land you must know it.

The excursions for workers of enterprises, public organizations, promote the understanding that in nature there isn't a division on important and unimportant, boyish and significant, everything is important and rational there, there is a correlation of all alive in biosphere. Bigger effectiveness of the ecological education can be reached through practical participation in nature protection steps.

Planting trees and gardens, celebrating festivals for protection of environment, flower days - it is not the full list of concrete possibilities. It is useful to regain the holiday of forest, the main task of which was planting the land with trees and propagation of forest.

Ecological instruction on enterprises and organizations can bring a considerable benefit into the practice. Because the pollution of environment threatens the workers' lives and health. Though ecological danger is less noticeable as technical but not less important because years decreases health of population.

We have examples of increase in quantity of diseases and death in populated places, situated on the banks of polluted rivers. And our rivers contain not only industrial wastes but everyday life wastes, corks of bottles and a huge amount of usual dust.

Ecological education must take important place in one pedagogical system of forming the right attitude to nature. From pre-school age it is important to secure regular of children with nature in order to gain simple knowledge and forming fundamental bases of natural usage. In the primary and secondary schools, educational material from the bases of ecology may organically enter into programs of all subjects.

And for elder pupils ecology must be studied like a separate subject. Till this time pupils have already the bases of knowledge's and they can analyze, generalize and make conclusions about main principles of building and development of the world.

That course of ecology (with at least two-hours per week) must form in graduates of schools personal importance and responsibility for future of the planet. Provided that ecological education is realized in pre-school, school and after school on all layers of population and constantly, it can be successful.

The cognitive components include not only system of ecological knowledge but they determine inside culture of person, forming readiness for active conscious activity for humanization relationship in the system "Person-society-nature".